CONVENTION OF **PROGRESSIVES** ENTHUSIASTIC

Roosevelt and Johnson Nominated After Much Oratory and Platform Adopted Without a Dissenting

Voice.

(Continued from Page One.)

the greatest gift that can be given to any man is the opportunity, if he has the stuff in him, to do something that counts in the interest of the common

"! appreciate to the full the burden of responsibility, the burden of obliga-tion that you have put upon me. I appreciate to the full that the trust you impose upon me, can be met by only in one way and that is by so carrying myself that you shall have no cause to regret or to feel shame for the action you have taken this after-

And friends, with all my heart and soul, and every particle of purpose there is in me, I pledge you my word to do everything I can to put every particle of courage, of common sense and of strength that I have, at your disposal and to endeavor so far as strength is given me, to live up to the obligations you have put upon me, and to endeavor to carry out in the inter-ests of our whole people the policies to which you have today solemnly dedicated yourselves to the millions of men

Johnson Accepts.

There was a prolonged demonstration as Col. Roosevelt concluded. It was renewed when Gov. Johnson was in-troduced. He said:

'It is with the utmost solemnity the deepest obligation that I come to tell you that I have culisted for the war. I enlisted long ago, and I en-listed in that fight that is our fight now, the fight of all the nation, thank

God; at last, humanities fight politically all over the land.

"Enlisting as I have in that contest for humanity that desired governmentally to make men better rather than to make men richer, there is no quesaccept any place where I may be de sired, and that I accept such a place as you have accorded me in the nation's history today (because again you are making history in this land); that I accept it with grateful heart and with the utmost singleness of purpose, to carry out as well as I may, the little that may be in my part to do.

Praises Roosevelt.

"There is a new era, a new fight, a new struggle, that is abroad now. There is a new political creed, it is a political creed that this great man. Theodore Roosevelt, preached, even when he was in the White house, the great creed of equal opportunity, of fair deal for all human kind of giving to child creed of equal opportunity, of fair deal for all human kind, of giving to children the race of life an equal start, is the creed in the last analysis of humanity that is now the creed of one of the great national parties in the United States of America.

"If one little particle if in one small degree I may lighten the burden of this great man, this brave fighter, who is today doing the greatest and the bravest thing in his career, then I shall feel well repaid in this campaign.

"My one desire shall be from now until November that which virially, that force, the fighting strength I have

that force, the fighting strength I have to follow him under his leadership to to follow him under his leadership to grow to better and purer things in this country of ours, and to win the battle that you have just commenced in this nation. I would rather go down to de-feat with Theodore Roosevelt than to go to victory with any other presidenenndidate.

The notification committees will meet formally with Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson tomorrow mrn

Delay in Starting.

The last day's session of the National Progressive convention was scheduled to meet at 11 a.m., but it was appar-ent as that hour approached there would be a delay in starting.

Colonel Roosevelt had announced in advance that his speech of acceptance

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of Cali-fornia, slated for the vice presidential nomination, also was scheduled to speak in brief acknowledgment of the honor. Several new oanners bearing the words, "Pass Prosperity Around," were bung along the balcony rails in the hall.

while the delegates were singing and cheering in the convention hall, waiting for the session to be called to or-der, the platform makers still were busy downtown, in consultation with the colonel. The platform was due to be adopted prior to the nominating speeches, but there was some talk of changing the order of business.

After Chairman Beveridge reached

After Chairman Beveriage reached the Coliseum there was a conference of leaders and it was decided to await the platform before proceeding to the nomi-

Band Plays Hymn.

Just before the convention was called to order the delegates and spectators rose as the band began 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.'

Chairman Beveridge dropped the gavel at 11:30 o'clock,

Rabbi Gersen B. Levi pronounced the prayer. After the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung Chairman Bev-eridge introduced Charles E. Scott of

Declaration of Principles of the Progressive Party

CHICAGO, Aug. 7-Following is the full text of the Progressive party platform:

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of

of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, whose foundations they laid.

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their constitution to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intents, would convert it into an instrument of injustice.

In accordance with the needs of In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this government was founded and without which no republic can en-

This country belongs to the peo-ple who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or al-tered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties.

The Old Parties

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to premote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests which use them importally to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government site enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissoive the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions. Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep sway old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

This declaration is our covenant

This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidate in state and nation to the pledges made here-

The Rule of the People

The Rule of the People

The National Progressive party, committed to the principles of government by a self-controlled democracy, expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States, as shall insure the representative character of the government. In particular the party decrees for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the presidency for the direct election of United States senators by the people, and we urge on the states the policy of the short ballot with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditions method of amending the federal constitution.

Nation and State.

Up to the limit of the constitution and later by amendment of the constitution if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the

have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and well-being of their working people for the profit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states

financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platferm demonstrates anew its insollity to understand the world into which it has survived, or to administer the affairs of a union of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage.

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy, which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women atthe.

Corrupt Practices.

We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expendi-tures, and detailed publicity of both, before as well as after primaries and

Publicity and Public Service. We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobby-ists: publicity of committee hearings except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and for-pidding federal appointees from holding offices in state or national political organizations, or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective state or national officers.

The Courts.

The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ulti-

mate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and
public policy. To secure this end, it
pledges itself to provide:

One—That when an act, passed under the police power of the state, is
held unconstitutional under the state
constitution by the courts, the people,
after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote
on the question whether they desire
the act to become law notwithstanding
such decision.

the act to become law notwithstanding such decision.

Two—That every decision of the highest appelate court of a state declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the tederal constitution, shall be subject to the same review by the supreme court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice.

The Progressive party in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, piedges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods We believe that the issuance of in-

junctions in cases arising out of la-bor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court and so near there as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

Social and Industrial Justice.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlarged measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge our-selves to work unceasingly in state and nation for: Effective legislation looking to the prevention or industrial accidents, oc-

prevention of industrial accidents, oc-cupational diseases, overwork, invol-untary employment and other injuri-ous effects incident to modern indus-

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public authority on state and nation, including the federal control over interstate commerce, and the taxing power, to maintain such standards.

The prohibition of cluid labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and young persons.

nd young persons. One day's rest in seven for all wage

workers.
The eight-hour day in continuous iwenty-four-hour industries.
The abolition of the convict contract labor system, substituting a system of prison production for government consumption only; and the application of prisoners' carnings to the support of their dependent families.
Publicity as to wares hours and

Publicity as to wages, hours and conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all fallier, weights, reseasures and check systems on labor products.

Department of Labor,

We pledge our party to establish a department of labor with a seat in the cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life.

Country Life.

The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of the prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living, and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country, and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extensions, the use of mechanical devices on the farm and re-establish the country life commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers, and bringing the henefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects such as the tariff, the trusts and jects such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves relieve the artificial causes. There will remain other elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causea. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

Health

We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine, or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities; including the execution of existing laws regarding pure feod, quarantine and cognate subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics; and istration area of such statistics; and co-opueration with the health acivities of the various states and cities of the Business.

We believe that through popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing it is our purpose to secure that large amount of property, which the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fos-

tered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all citizens, not confined to individual or crosses, that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public, that those who profit by the control of business affairs, shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of medern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is inevitable for business efficiency. But the existing concentration of visat wealth under a corporate system unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the dally life of the citizen—a power unsufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and in unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public influence of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

Trust Commission

Trust Commission

To that end, we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the I. C. C. Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity or those corporative transactions, which are of public interest, must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, guard and seep open equally to all the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowedge of the law, and will be able to conduct his business casily in conformity therewith, the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain, and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive legislation, legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless legislation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Patents.

We pledge ourselves to the enact-ment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be sup-pressed or used agrents the public wei-fare in the interests of injurious mo-

Interstate Commerce Commission

We pledge our party to the inter-state commerce commission to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commis-sion to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, we demand the abolition of the commerce court. Currency.

We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the im-provement of our national currency

provement of our national currency system.

We believe that the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and unscientifie. The issue of currency is fundamentally a government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and elasticity. The control should be lodged with the government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall street or any special interests.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

Commercial Development.

Commercial Development.

The time has come when the fed-eral government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we domand adequate appli-cations to the congress and appoint-

cations to the congress and appointment of diplomatic and consular offices solely with a view to their special fitness and worth and not in consideration of political expediency.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this, because, as a people, we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing. Our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter. Anyone who has had opportunity to study and observe first band should co-operate in this important matter. Anyone who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in the past few years made them a competitor for the business of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled not by the national government, but by forty-nine conflicting state sovereignities. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

Consequation

Conservation.

The natural resources of the nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartly favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the national forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the national forests are and should remain open to the are and should remain open to the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The honest settler must receive his patent Applause also greeted the rule which pledges the party to the selection of candidates for office and designates to conventions by primaries wherever possible.

The new rules were presented by Medill McCormick and he moved their adoption.

John L. Hamilton of Illinois moved to make the name of the party either "Progressive" or "National Progressive" or "National Progressive" tree." He explained this amendment was necessary to comply with the election of leaders. A chorus of "noes" convention from one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive cant didates at previous elections to one delegate of each 5000 voters. The rules were also changed to allow any state represented in this convention from one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive cant for the Progressive cant for the Progressive cant for each 10,000 votes cast for the Progressive cant for the progr

promptly without hindrance, rules or

promptly without hindrance, rules or delay.

We, believing that the remaining forests, coal and oil lands, water powers and other natural resources still in state or national control (except agricultural lands) are more likely to be wisely conserved and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands. In order that consumers and producers, managers and workmen now and hereafter need not pay toll to private monopoles of power and raw material, we demand that such resources shall be retained by the state or nation and opened to immediate use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to
require reasonable compensation to
the public for water power rights hereafter granted by the public. We pledge
legislation to lease the public grazing
lands under equitaole provisions now
pending which will increase the production of food for the people and
thoroughly safeguard the rights of the
actual homemaker. National resources
whose conservation is necessary for
the national welfare should be owned
or controlled by the nation.

Good Roads.

Good Roads.

We recognize the vital importance of good roads and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of national highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Alaska.

The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but while held in government ownership shall be opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the government of the price of Alaska and the Pacific coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened, the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extertion or monopoly. We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such railroads, harbor or other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American territories and that federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

Waterways.

Waterways.

The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they should be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama canal will be the central line, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in the benefit derived from the canal. It is a national obligation to develop our rivers, and especially the Mississippl and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering each river system from its source to its mouth, designed to secure its highest usefulness for navigation, irrigation, domestic supply and the prevention of floods. We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the nation, the states and the cities affected.

friendly co-operation between the action, the states and the cities affected.

Under such a plan the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams which represent a great and needless loss to the nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwalers, and by levees and below, land sufficient to support millions of people would be reclaimed from the deserts and the swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standings of whole states would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation by river would revive and the railroads would be compelled to co-operate as freely with the boat line as with each other. The equipment, organization and exwith the boat line as with each other. The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama canal soon will be available for the lakes to the gulf deep waterway and other portions of this great work, and should be utilized by the nation in co-operation with the various states, at the lowest net cost to the neonle. to the people.

Panama Canal.

The Panama canal, built and paid for by the American people must be used primarily for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break the transportation menopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining are compatitions with by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them, that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal and that American ships engaged in countwise trade shall pay no tolls. Tariff.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living.

Frimarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which

ope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public. We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of these schedules, wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive.

We piedge ourselves to the estab-

lishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission reporting to the president and both branches of congress which shall report first the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency and the general compelitive provision in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from congress. And, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, operations of middlemen and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary powers to elicit information and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great problem industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing the schedules generally recoguized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill

We condemn the Fayne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep, the promise of downward revision.

The Democratic party is committed to a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce wide-spread industrial and commercial disaster. We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

Theritance and Income Tay

Inheritance and Income Tax. We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a national means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to government and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a federal law as will tax large inheritances.

tances, returning to the states an equitable portionage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendments to the con-stitution giving the government power to levy an income tax. Peace and National Defense

Peace and National Defense.

The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to subtitute judicial and other powerful means of settling differences.

We favor an international agreement for the limitation of navai forces. Pending such an agreement, and as

Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we piedge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battleships a year.

Treaty Rights.

We piedge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation. The Immigrant.

The Immigrant.

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the able-bodied immigrant and to ha able native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity. We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigration population to become the preys of chance and cupidity. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the consested cities, to supervise rigidly all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

Pensions.

Pensions. We piedge our service to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers, and the widows and children by the federal government, and we approve the policy of the southern states in granting pensions to the exconfederate soldiers and sallors and their widows and children.

Civil Service.

We condemn the violations of the civil service law by the president, in-cluding the correction and assessment of subordinate employees and the re-fusal to punish such vialations after finding of guilty by his own com-ission, his distribution of patronage among subservient congressmen. withholding it from those who refuse his withdrawal of nominations from the senate until political support for himself was secured, and his appoint uents to office to reward those whe ments to office to reward these who voted for his renomination. To eradicate those abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals, and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of a civil service law, and walso justs upon continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Business Organization.

We pledge our party to readjust-cent of the business methods of the ment of the business methods of the national government and a proper co-ordination of the federal bureaus, which will increase the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dol-lar expended.

Supervision of Investment.

Supervision of Investment.

The people of the Unted States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage earners and the men and women with small savings, have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly-colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make hig returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, careful, thought-out legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much-needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

and we pledge ourselves thereto. Conclusion,

On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens without regard to previous politicens. all American citizens without ic previous political affiliations.

utes the musical director resumed the song service. Chairman Beveridge quieted the hall and Prendergast appeared. A family of nations, introduced and the built moose call sounded throughout the hall. A hush of silence followed and Prendergast began his speech.

Prendergast Names Roosevelt.

William A. Prendergast of New York, who placed Colonel Roosevelt's name in nomination, spoke of the colonel as the mountain spoke of the colonel as the man courageous" of American politics and declared him to be a national asset.

Rabbi Gersen B. Levi pronounced the prayer. After the "Battle Hymn of the Hamilton of Illinois moved the Republic' was sung Chairman Bevereige introduced Charles E. Scott of the Republic' was sung Chairman Bevereige or permanent organization. He presented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made persented as professional to the relations of the time of the American commonwealth the rules and profession party in the professional transporary organization be made persented as professional transporary organization be made persented that the convention of the plate of the desired transporary organization be made persented that the convention persented the party of the persented of the motion and it was necessary to comply with the electric personal transporary organization be made person

ROOSEVELT TO

Will Speak in Fortys Visit Pacific Coas ing Campaiga

STUBBS LEADS

Cowherd Leads Dem Missouri; Speaker o

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.-Comes said today that he would be York at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow direct to Oyater Bay, tal here a few days before ampaign.

Clark Renomina

campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt's first to speak in Rhode Island At following day he will addited the library of the colonel Roosevelt's flow about 18 the colonel Roosevelt's flow about 18 the colonel Roosevelt's flow about 18 the colonel Roosevelt's flow and the colonel's interest and the country in commonth's trip through the states and the colonel's interest at least forty states. He colonel's interest campaign he would be about sixty working to campaign and and and and the will speak only in cities will make no rear paids.

Cowherd for Governor.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—haturus from seventy coming tically final figures from cities indicated that Winsherd of Kansas City was us the Democratic candidate for the state wide primary. The nomination of John C for governor by the Beyell been conceded. Speaker Renominated MONTGOMERY, Mo. A. MONTOSIERI, Mo. Act tor Champ Clark was reme congress, in this, the nink Missouri at the primares out opposition in his makes nine times the De this district have are

Result in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1-2on the Republican primar United States sension legis
fight between Governor W. 2.
Senator Charles R. Curtis des
Senator Curtis left for Water expressing satisfaciles settler. The governor's friedra confident. Returns up to all Stubbe a majority in fifty-awar and Curtis in thirty-awar and curtis in thirty-awar and curtis in thirty-awar and curtis in the satisfaction. The confident of these where the confident was the confident of these where the confidence of these where the confidence of these where the confidence where the confidence of these where the confidence of the confidence and in some of these where counties Curtis carried one

other.
Governor Stubbs said tage confident he had carried elylative districts out of a real ficient to give him the same had figures, however, first two. Senator Curtis said he from eighty-two districts him and six yat to be hard. The claims of both cardial flecting.

Hiering Hugh Farrelly of Change Is Democratic senatorial reals George H. Hodges, Democratic heat defeated J. B. Billari by Late returns from the for sional district assure the s of D. E. Anthony, regular its a large majority. Cong. Campbell, also a regular for

neen renominated in th

Stevenson Enthusiastic

NEW YORK, Aug. I-fe President Adia: E. Stevessi the stump for Wison and is son Lewis made the annu-Democratic national header "While my father is it ma-suid. "he will make four or at least for Wilson in his Hillinois. He is ready to risk ern states."

ern states.
"Father told me that he source of Democratic victors he Haskell Snowed Under. OKLAHOMA CITY, OU

OKLAHOMA CITI. Returns from fifty of the counties in Oklahoms in that each member of the original in congress was much primary yesterday. L. Owens's majority ownernor Haskell is estimated at J. L. Dirkerson of Edma B. M. Parmenter of Lawin publican nomination for issenator. Red Out of Party.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.
effect of reading out of ganization all Republicas indorse the candidacy of regardless of their attustor county tickets, was the meeting of the state Resultee here today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. Republican state central day adopted a resolute former Republicans now tare lives out of the party. A onel Rossevelt was green from state headquarters.

Against Third Party.

WASHINGTON. Auf
Gronna of North Daketa for
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third party in all probabilities
North Daketa over to the in

One of our NEW cutterday to tell us that OUR a NOT done two Mars and teamsier HAD done. Piret.-He did not over to 0 Second-He did not wanted around the cutside of the sale.
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BLUE WAGON SERVICE and

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Agents for King, Hlawaths, Black Wasatch 719.

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